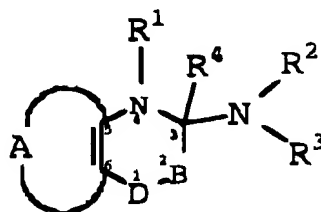


**CLAIM AMENDMENTS**

1. (original) A method for reducing the consumption of fat-containing food and snacking, said method comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of the general formula (I)



(I)

wherein

B represents  $>NR^5$  or  $>CR^5R^6$ , wherein  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  independently are hydrogen; hydroxy;  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxy; or  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl,  $C_{3-6}$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_{2-6}$ -alkenyl or  $C_{2-6}$ -alkynyl optionally mono- or poly-substituted with halogen; or  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  together represent one of the bonds in a double bond between the atoms 2 and 3 of formula (I);

D represents  $-S(=O)_2-$  or  $-S(=O)-$ ; or

D-B represents  $-S(=O)(R^7)=N-$

wherein  $R^7$  is  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl; or aryl or heteroaryl optionally mono- or polysubstituted with halogen, hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxy, aryloxy, arylalkoxy, nitro, amino,  $C_{1-6}$ -monoalkyl- or dialkylamino, cyano, acyl, or  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxycarbonyl;

$R^1$  is hydrogen; hydroxy;  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxy; or  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl,  $C_{3-6}$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_{2-6}$ -alkenyl or  $C_{2-6}$ -alkynyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen and  $R^4$  is hydrogen; or  $R^4$  together with  $R^5$  represent one of the bonds in a double bond between the atoms 2 and 3 of formula (I); or  $R^1$  together with  $R^4$  represent one of the bonds in a double bond between the atoms 3 and 4 of formula (I);

$R^2$  is hydrogen; hydroxy;  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxy; or  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl,  $C_{3-6}$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_{2-6}$ -alkenyl or  $C_{2-6}$ -alkynyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen;

$R^3$  is  $R^8$ ;  $-OR^8$ ;  $-C(=X)R^8$ ;  $-NR^8R^9$ ; bicycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl or heteroarylalkyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen, hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxy, aryloxy, arylalkoxy, nitro, amino,  $C_{1-6}$ -monoalkyl- or dialkylamino, cyano, oxo, acyl or  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxycarbonyl; or aryl substituted with  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl;

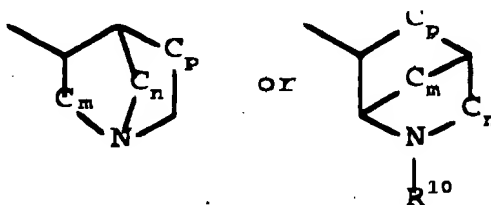
wherein  $R^8$  is hydrogen;  $C_{3-6}$ -cycloalkyl or  $(C_{3-6}$ -cycl alkyl) $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl, the  $C_{3-6}$ -cycloalkyl group optionally being mono- or poly substituted with  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxy; a 3-6 membered saturated ring system comprising one or more nitrogen-, oxygen- or sulfur atoms; or straight or branched  $C_{1-18}$ -alkyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen, hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxy,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkylthio,  $C_{3-6}$ -cycloalkyl, aryl, aryloxy, arylalkoxy, nitro, amino,  $C_{1-6}$ -monoalkyl- or dialkylamino, cyano, oxo, formyl, acyl, carboxy,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxy-carbonyl, or carbamoyl;

X is O or S;

$R^9$  is hydrogen;  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl;  $C_{2-6}$ -alkenyl;  $C_{3-6}$ -cycloalkyl optionally mono- or polysubstituted with  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxy; or

$R^8$  and  $R^9$  together with the nitrogen atom form a 3-12 membered mono- or bicyclic system, in which one or more of the carbon atoms may be exchanged with nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, each of these ring systems optionally being mono- or poly substituted with halogen,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl, hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxy,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxy- $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl, nitro, amino, cyano, trifluoromethyl,  $C_{1-6}$ -monoalkyl- or dialkylamino, oxo; or

$R^3$  is



wherein n, m, p independently are 0,1,2,3 and  $R^{10}$  is hydrogen; hydroxy;  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxy;  $C_{3-6}$ -cycloalkyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxy;  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl,  $C_{2-6}$ -alkenyl or  $C_{2-6}$ -alkynyl optionally mono- or polysubstituted with halogen; or

$R^2$  and  $R^3$  together with the nitrogen atom forms a 3-12 membered mono- or bicyclic system, in which one or more of the carbon atoms may be exchanged with nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, each of these ring systems optionally being mono- or poly substituted with halogen,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl, hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxy,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxy- $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl, nitro, amino, cyano, trifluoromethyl,  $C_{1-6}$ -monoalkyl- or dialkylamino or oxo;

A together with carbon atoms 5 and 6 of formula (I) represents a 5 or 6 membered heterocyclic system comprising one or more nitrogen-, oxygen- or sulfur atoms, the heterocyclic systems optionally being mono- or poly substituted with halogen; C<sub>1-12</sub>-alkyl; C<sub>3-6</sub>-cycloalkyl; hydroxy; C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy; C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl; nitro; amino; cyano; cyanomethyl; perhalomethyl; C<sub>1-6</sub>-monoalkyl- or dialkylamino; sulfamoyl; C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylthio; C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl; C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylsulfinyl; C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylcarbonylamino; arylthio, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, the aryl group optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy; C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl; C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl; carbamyl; carbamyl- methyl; C<sub>1-6</sub>-monoalkyl- or dialkylaminocarbonyl; C<sub>1-6</sub>-monoalkyl- or dialkylaminothiocarbonyl; ureido; C<sub>1-6</sub>-monoalkyl- or dialkylaminocarbonylamino, thioureido; C<sub>1-6</sub>-monoalkyl- or dialkylaminothiocarbonyl- amino; C<sub>1-6</sub>-monoalkyl- or dialkylaminosulfonyl; carboxy; carboxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl; acyl; aryl, arylalkyl, aryloxy, the aryl group optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy; (1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)- or (1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl the oxadiazolyl group optionally being substituted with C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>3-6</sub>-cycloalkyl; or a 5 - 6 membered nitrogen containing ring, optionally substituted with phenyl or C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl; or

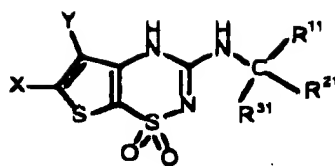
a salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base including all optical isomers of compounds of formula (I), some of which are optically active, and also their mixtures including racemic mixtures, or any tautomeric form thereof.

2. (previously amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the fat-containing food contains at least about 10 kcal% fat.
3. (original) The method according to claim 1 wherein the fat-containing food contains at least about 15 kcal% fat.
4. (original) The method according to claim 1 wherein the fat-containing food contains at least about 30 kcal% fat.
5. (original) The method according to claim 1 wherein the fat-containing food contains at least about 45 kcal% fat.
6. (original) The method according to claim 1 wherein the food consumption is related to snacking.

7. (original) The method according to claim 1, wherein B is  $>NR^3$  and  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  together represent one of the bonds in a double bond between the atoms 2 and 3 of formula (I).
8. (original) The method according to claim 1, wherein D is  $-S(=O)_2-$ .
9. (original) The method according to claim 1, wherein  $R^2$  is hydrogen or  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl.
10. (original) The method according to claim 1, wherein  $R^3$  is  $R^8$ ,  $-OR^8$ ,  $NR^8R^9$  or aryl, the aryl groups optionally being substituted with  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl;  
wherein  
 $R^8$  is hydrogen;  $C_{3-6}$ -cycloalkyl;  $(C_{3-6}$ -cycloalkyl) $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl; a 3 - 6 membered saturated ring system comprising one, two or three nitrogen-, oxygen- or sulfur atoms; or straight or branched  $C_{1-18}$ -alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxy,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkylthio,  $C_{3-6}$ -cycloalkyl or aryl,  
 $R^9$  is hydrogen,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl or  $C_{3-6}$ -cycloalkyl; or  
 $R^8$  and  $R^9$  together with the nitrogen atom form a 4 - 6 membered ring.
11. (original) The method according to claim 1, wherein  $R^3$  is secondary  $C_{3-6}$ -alkyl, tertiary  $C_{4-6}$ -alkyl,  $C_{3-6}$ -cycloalkyl or  $(C_{3-6}$ -cycloalkyl)methyl.
12. (original) The method according to claim 1, wherein A together with carbon atoms 5 and 6 of formula (I) forms a 5 membered heterocyclic system containing one hetero atom selected from nitrogen and sulfur, the heterocyclic system optionally being mono- or disubstituted with halogen;  $C_{1-12}$ -alkyl;  $C_{3-6}$ -cycloalkyl; cyano; cyanomethyl; perhalomethyl; sulfamoyl;  $C_{1-6}$ -alkylthio;  $C_{1-6}$ -alkylsulfonyl;  $C_{1-6}$ -alkylsulfinyl; arylthio, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, the aryl group optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxy;  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxycarbonyl- $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl; carbamylmethyl; carboxy- $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl; aryloxy; (1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)- or (1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl) $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl, the oxadiazolyl group optionally being substituted with  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl or  $C_{3-6}$ -cycloalkyl; acyl or a 5 - 6 membered nitrogen containing ring, optionally substituted with phenyl or  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl.

Claims 13-18 are cancelled.

19. (original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the general formula (I) is



(Ia)

wherein

X and Y independently are hydrogen, halogen, perhalomethyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy;

R<sup>11</sup>, R<sup>21</sup> and R<sup>31</sup> independently are C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>3-6</sub>-cycloalkyl, carboxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl or aryl, all of which are optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with halogen, hydroxy, oxo, or aryl; or

R<sup>11</sup> is as defined above and R<sup>21</sup>-C-R<sup>31</sup> form a C<sub>3-6</sub>-cycloalkyl group, optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, perhalomethyl, halogen, hydroxy or aryl; or

-CR<sup>11</sup>R<sup>21</sup>R<sup>31</sup> form a 4- to 12-membered bicyclic or tricyclic carbocyclic system, optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, perhalomethyl, halogen, hydroxy or aryl; or

a salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base including all optical isomers of compounds of formula (Ia), some of which are optically active, and also their mixtures including racemic mixtures, or any tautomeric form thereof.

20. (original) The method according to claim 19, wherein X is halogen and Y is hydrogen.

21. (original) The method according to claim 20, wherein X is chloro.

22. (original) The method according to claim 19, wherein R<sup>11</sup>, R<sup>21</sup> and R<sup>31</sup> all are C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl.

23. (original) The method according to claim 19, wherein R<sup>11</sup> is methyl.

24. (original) The method according to claim 19, wherein R<sup>21</sup>-C-R<sup>31</sup> forms a C<sub>3-6</sub>-cycloalkyl group.

Claim 25 is cancelled.

26. (original) The method according to claim 19, wherein the compound of formula (Ia) is 3-tert-Butylamino-6-chloro-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

6-Chloro-3-(1,1-dimethylpropylamino)-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

6-Chloro-3-(1-methylcyclopropyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;

6-Chloro-3-(2-hydroxy-1,1-dimethylethylamino)-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;  
6-Chloro-3-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutylamino)-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;  
3-(1-Adamantyl)amino-6-chloro-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;  
1-(6-Chloro-1,4-dihydro-1,1-dioxo-thieno[3,2-e]-1λ<sup>6</sup>,2,4-thiadiazin-3-ylamino)-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid ethyl ester;  
6-Chloro-3-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;  
6-Chloro-3-(1-hydroxymethylcyclopentyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;  
1-(6-Chloro-1,4-dihydro-1,1-dioxo-thieno[3,2-e]-1λ<sup>6</sup>,2,4-thiadiazin-3-ylamino)-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid;  
6-Chloro-3-(1-methylcyclobutyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;  
6-Chloro-3-(1-methylcyclohexyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;  
6-Chloro-3-(1-methylcyclopentyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;  
6-Chloro-3-(1-ethylcyclobutyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; or

a salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base including all optical isomers of compounds of formula (Ia), some of which are optically active, and also their mixtures including racemic mixtures, or any tautomeric form thereof.

27. (original) The method according to claim 19, wherein the compound of formula (Ia) is 6-Chloro-3-(1-methylcyclopropyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide, or a salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base including all optical isomers of compounds of formula (Ia), some of which are optically active, and also their mixtures including racemic mixtures, or any tautomeric form thereof.

Claims 28-43 are cancelled.